# TERMS.

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### WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era. WILLARD AND LINNEY.

BY ALICE CAREY. About the middle of the month of July it gas, and intensely hot; scarcely a breeze stirred the russet gold of the wheat-field, in which two men were at work—the one pauswhich two men were at work—the one paus-ing now and then to wipe the great sweat-drops from his forehead, and push back his gray hair, while he surveyed the heavy swaths

that lay drying in the sun ; but the other kept right on, the steady rush of his cradle sending up from the falling grain a thin wave of dust. Bending under the burning heat, and laying swath after swath of the ripe wheat beside him he moved along the field, hour after hour, whistling, nor singing, nor surveying the Willard." called the old man, as for the third time the youth passed him in his round,

and there was something more impatient than kindly in the tone, "Willard, what in the name of sense possesses you to-day? I can generally swing my cradle about as fast as you, old as I am. Leave working for a half hour: you will gain in the end: and let us cross over I am not very tired," answered the boy,

thout pausing from his work : "go on, and I will join you when I come round again."

The old man hesitated, cut a few vigorous strokes, threw down his cradle in the middle of the field, and turned back. And well might

e he had need of rest; the grasshoppers etles crept beneath the leaves and under the iges of the loose clods, and the birds hid in bushes, and dropped their wings and were all; only the cold, clammy snakes crawled the full warmth. side of the wheat-field lay the public

one side of the wheat-heid lay the public raid, heaped with hot dust, fellock deep; and now and then a heavy wagon plowed along, drawn by five or six horses, their necks orna-mented with bear skins and brass bells, the sending their tinkling music far across ne fields, and cheering the teamster's heart, as eneath his broad-brimmed straw hat he trod brough the dusty fennel beside his stout

All day the narrow foot-path kept the print of naked feet, left by the school children as they went and came to and from their tasks.

Bordering the field's edge, opposite this dusty was cold and formal, expressing nothing of the cordial surprise which a sometime absent friend might have expected. eath a clump of trees, burst out, clear and

white walls of cottages and homesteads for the young man to make known his errand, mered among the trees; and to the south, which, however, he did not at once do, but said immered among the trees; and to the south, estled in the midst of a little cherry orchard, the brown walls and mossy roof of an old truthouse were discernible. A cool, quiet, shady place it looked, and most inviting to the tred laborers of the wheat-field; but it was toward the spring, and not the house, that the old man bent his steps when he left off work,

Having drank from a cup of feaves, the tired nan stretched himself in the thick shadow and stretched ministration in the stretched ran up the hillside from a cluster of sas-safras and elms that grew in the hollow. But the seemed not to rest well; for every now and then he lifted his head from its pillow of grass, and looked toward the field, where the young

man was still at work.

More than an hour had elapsed, when the aper for the third time neared the shadows, it seeing, perhaps, the anxious look directed ward him, threw down his cradle, and stagared rather than walked down the hollow to ard the spring, and throwing himself flat on ground, drew in long draughts of water om among the cool, mossy stones.

As he rose, his checks were pale from exaustion, and his long black hair hung in

last." The young man made no reply, and econtinued, "If I had been as smart, we muld have had the field down by sunset; but can't work as I used, I am getting old." And to blue eyes of the old man grown of the same of the blue eyes of the old man grew moist, as, sping them on the ground, he silently pulled grass and white clover blossoms that grew his feet, and scattered them about. One, father, you are not old," replied Wil-

ars before me than you, though I have not

not endure as much as mine. See how your hands are trembling from exhaustion, now. That is nothing: I shall get over it soon, and for the time to come I shall be more prulent; indeed, I have been thinking that to rise

But that privilege was denied him; and, try-

an hour or two earlier, and rest for an hour or two in the heat of the day, would be a wiser it disposition of the time." The father made no reply, and he added, "In that way I shall be table to do almost everything, and you need and work for reaction." th "you have been tasking yourself so

ar other than kindly feelings toward anydy in the energetic prosecution of his work;

ght But the sullenness subsided at the first ord of kindness; he felt, too, that his father va-indeed getting old, and what he said about

ng all the work in future was perfectly sin-

You have always had a great notion of books, Willard; and I have been thinking that if I could send you to college, you might live more easily than I have done." "If I could go," answered the youth, "I should be very glad; but if you were able to send me, I could not be spared very well;" and in a moment he added, "Could I?" in the

pe of hearing something further urged in There is 'Brock' we might sell," said the ther, musingly; and then I should be able spare some hay and oats this fall. Yes, I

the field, "will you get along at home?"

he sort and another, and the shadows had

will miss you, poor girl."

The National Era is Published Weekly, on grain was all down; and as they swung their enables over their shouldest their should cradles over their shoulders to go home, the old man sighed, and, looking on the sparkling eyes and flushed face of the youth, said—
"Perhaps we may never reap this field to

> Willard had always thought it would make him very happy to know he should not have to reap any more; but somehow his father's words made his heart heavy; and, in spite of the fast-coming beard, he turned away and brushed the tears from his browned cheek with the back of his hand. He tried to count the outside passengers of the stage coach as it rattled past, filling all the road with clouds of dust, in vain-he was thinking of somethe ripe standing harvests, and the yellow stubble fields, stretching away toward the woodland, and the red and orange shadows trem bling along the hill sides and among the green leaves. A little and a little more he lingered, till finally, where the birds chirped in the hedge that divided the meadow from the wheat field, he stopped still. Twitters and trills, and long melancholy cries, and quick gushing songs, all mingled and blended together, and the stir of leaves and the whirr of wings sounded through and over all. The blue morn-ing-glories had puckered up their bells, but looked pretty yet, and the open trumpet-flow-ers hung bright and flaunting everywhere.

Many a time he had come out to the hedge with Linney Carpenter in the summer twi-lights. Now he might not come any more and if he went away, she would forget him erhans love some one else

There was a crashing and cracking of the boughs in the hedge, and Brock, pressing as near as he could, leaned his slender head upon

the shoulder of the young man.
"No, no, I will not sell you!" he exclaimed parting away the boughs that divided them "a thousand dollars could not buy you!" and for a half hour he caressed and talked to the beautiful animal, as though he had been a reasoning creature. At the end of that time h was pretty nearly resolved to think no more about college, and, dismissing the horse with an abrupt promise to keep him always, he bent his steps hurriedly homeward.

But Brock had either a sudden fit of fondness, or else some premonition of the hard things meditated against himself, and followed his young master at a little distance, droopingly and noiselessly.

He had just reached the boundary of the cherry orchard, bending wearily under his cradle, and with his face begrimed with dust

and sweat, when a wave of sweet perfumes came against him; and, looking up, he beheld in the path directly before him a gentleman and graduate of the then most celebrated college thereabouts.

"Ay, how are you, Hulbert?" he said, approaching, and stripping the kid glove off his delicate hand.

Willard recognised him at once as a former

Having addressed him as Mr. Welden, he To the north lay other harvest-fields, and back his heavy, wet hair, and seemed to wait

instead something about the heat of the day.
"I should scarcely have expected you to
know anything about it." Willard replied.

I should know," answered Welden; "just look here," and he showed two blisters on the palm But Willard was in one of those dissatisfied moods which an angel could not soften, and simply saying, "Is it possible?" he took up the eradle again. He felt as if the blistered hands had offered a terrible insult to his own,

which were too much accustomed to work t "Will you go to the house, Mr. Welden?"
he said, after he had advanced a step or two The habitual, or, it may be, well-bred amiabil

ty of Mr. Welden seemed not at all disturbed, and, politely assenting, he followed rathe than accompanied the moody Willard to the house, replying for the most part to his own "He accepts my invitation in the hope seeing Linney," thought Willard, "and not that he cares anything about me;" but, to his

avy wet masses down his neck and forehead. surprise and displeasure, the young man seem-Well, ray son," said the older man, rousing ed not to notice Linney at all.

den said, addressing Willard.

"Ay, indeed am I?" he answered, petulant ly, and without looking up.
"Willard, Willard!" and the exclamation

was accompanied by a reproving look that sent the blood mantling into the cheek and forehead of the young man, for such correction from his father implied that he was still a boy and that it was, joined to the knowledge that abus to work so hard; your constitution can- he merited a more severe reproof, which stung him so terribly.

But for the coming pride of manhood, b

ing to feel that he was denied and unof-fending party, he sat sullenly silent till the meal was concluded.

Mr. Welden then said, apologetically—" As

I was passing here, Willard, I chanced to meet your father, who informed me that you were going to college; and that, having no further use for him, you would dispose of a fine horse you have."
"I am obliged to you," was the reply, "for

so politely phrasing my necessities. I cannot afford to go, unless I can sell the horse—that

"Then there is no obstacle in your way Mr. Welden said, "for unless your terms are exorbitant, which I hope they are not, I can find a purchaser—in fact, I would like to get

In truth, the young man was afraid to say he wanted the horse, and would have him at

Welden, as he took leave, after some further conversation, "and then we shall have both determined what we can afford to do. Good

"Good night, and the devil take you!" mut "Good night, and the devil take you!" mut-tered Willard, and, sitting down against an old apple-tree, he threw his hat on the grass be-side him, folded his arms, about which hung gracefully the full shirt sleeves, and gave way to the mingled feelings which had been gath-ering in his heart—feelings which would not be appeased without shedding some burning

pare some hay and oats this fall. Yes, I have a manage; that is, if you are a heavily now and then from the apple-tree boughs. For away the owl hooted and called, and will never he is six years old, and will never worth more than now; besides I can but

forth more than now; besides, I can buy of horses, good as he, if I ever want bition, that, to say the least, darken between

bition, that, to say the least, darken between her and her hopes.

Her history may be comprised in a few words. A neighbor of Mr. Hulbert, a poor man, died, leaving a large family, who, as fast as they were old enough, must needs be sent from home, to earn something for themselves.

One of these was Linney, who fortunately fell into the hands of Mrs. Hulbert, a plain, good, which women with a rale face full of benevobon't be troubled about us; our hearts are is, and that makes work go much easier; lence, and blue eyes beaming with love. She had never considered the girl as a hireling, but in all ways treated her kindly as she did her own child. It was, indeed, for the good of the order of the order own, that she first in the troubled about us; but you, like it is little matter about us; but you, like it is little matter about us; but you, like it is little matter about us; but you, like it is little matter about us; but you, but in all ways treated her kindly as she did her own child. It was, indeed, for the good of the order own, that she first in the the mands of Mrs. Hulbert, a plain, good, quiet woman, with a pale face full of benevolence, and blue eyes beaming with love. She had never considered the girl as a hireling, but in all ways treated her kindly as she did her own child. It was, indeed, for the good of the order of the considered the girl as a hireling, but in all ways treated her kindly as she did her own child. It was, indeed, for the good of the order of the girl as a hireling, but in all ways treated her kindly as she did her own child. It was, indeed, for the good of the order of the girl as a hireling, but in all ways treated her kindly as she did her own child. It was, indeed, for the good of the control of the

the taxes, and supply the household wants.

They had made the garden, edging the vegetable beds with rows of hollyhocks and prince's feathers. They had gathered the eggs, and fed the broods of young chickens, shook down and gathered up the ripe apples. They they had hunted the silver-white hickory nuts along the brown, windy woods of November, gathered the small, black frost grapes from the long tangling vines that ran over the stunted red woods, making pyramids of their tops; and in these sometimes they had climb-ed, and as they sat fronting the sun, and rockthing else. The old farm, that he had sometimes almost hated, looked beautiful now; ambitious dreams that brightened the humble way of her companion. And something in this way they ran

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the National Era. LAND REFORM ECHOES.

ye servants of the People, lounging in the Ser ato Hall. Awake to life and duty at your Sovereign's earnest

BY ISAAC H. JULIAN

call! Hark ! from every honest, noble heart which nerves the toiler's hand. .

Tis borne on all the winds from every corner of the Lo' while in boundless beauty yonder spreads our

With its grandly-various glory of forest and of plain, Its fallow richness overgrown with unproductive

wide domain,

And even its native graces half veiled in savage gloom-Here the honest laboring poor abide—no home to call

ose toil supports their native land, in penury must groan fan's spirit bowed, and woman's heart crushed neath a sordid lot,

And childhood's opening promise made a ruin and a And alas! the poor man's patrimony swiftly melts away.

the soulless speculator scents, meantime, his mighty prey; his stealthy but unbounded grasp will every acro own. the gaunt wolf - fit companion ! - shall share

with him slone. Legislators! will ye trifle till the rain be complete-Till Labor cast no longer boundless treasures at your

feet? Till Columbia be forced to mourn her best and noblest sons. wept the Hebrew mother comfortless, her little

Till the hoof of Feudal tyranny, which blasts the Old World's sod. Shall blight this Western Continent as with the curse

Nay, arouse ye at the People's call-sport no longer with your power-

waste join hands,

r their mutual joy and perfectness, as Providence commands: For the blessing and the honor and the progre

### ermore. of a nobler Humanity, on this our happy shore

## NESOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND—RECIPROCITY

to the Senate the following communication from Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, showing the present state of the negotiation between England and the United States, in relation to the fisheries, and reciprocal trade with Canada. The present position is certainly cheering. The only thing to be regretted is that the time is now so short before the close of the present establishment of Free Trade with Canada, the two nations would be allied still more intimately by the ties of interest and sympathy, and few questions would then arise to disturb their

We are glad that the short-sighted policy of antiquated Presidents has not been suffered to control the action of the Administration.

Report of the Secretary of State. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 7, 1853.

To the President of the United States : To the President of the Content of the Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President the following report relation pending between this tive to the negotiation pending between this Government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the fisheries, of reciprocal intercourse with the British North American Provinces and the navigation of the St. Lawrence and

the canals connected with it.

The prospects of the negotiation at the commencement of the session were alluded to in a general way in the President's message. The attention of this Department was given to the subject at the earliest day possible, and it has subject at the earliest day possible, and it has been pursued with diligence. It has been perceived with satisfaction that the Government of her Britannic Majesty is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the Provinces, (with the exception, perhaps, at present, of Newfound-land,) and in the right of drying and curing fish on shore, on condition of the admission duty free, into the markets of the United States of the products of the colonial fisheries; similar privileges on the like condition, to be re-ciprocally enjoyed by British subjects, on the coasts and shores of the United States.

Such an arrangement, the Secretary reason to believe, would be acceptable to fishing interests of the United States. ishing interests of the United States.

It is also understood that the British Govern ment is desirous, in concert with the Provinces to come to an agreement with the United States for reciprocal free trade with the Provinces in

certain natural productions; and that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and of the Welland and Rideau canals, would be conceded as part of the arrangement.

An agreement of this kind has for several years received the attention of Congress, and a bill providing for reciprocal free trade, in cer-

tain articles, on one occasion passed the House of Representatives. The present negotiations have been conducted by the Department under the impression that, if the details of the nrrangement could be sat sfactorily settled, and in such a way as to afford a prospect of mutual benefit, Congress would be disposed to perform its part to carry it into effect.

Even if the United States, as the party to

in some respects to limit and in others to en-large the number of articles subject to the ar-rangement, beyond what the British Govern-ment or the Provinces would prefer, the Secre-

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1853. though they owned the farm on which they lived, it required thrift, and economy, and continual labor, to keep the fences in repair, pay the taxes, and supply the household wants.

They had made the garden, edging the as to all questions of moment that arise unex-pectedly, have thus far prevented, and will probably render impossible, the conclusion of comprehensive arrangement of the kind contemplated in season to be submitted to the Senate, and to become the subject of legislative action during the present short session. It is believed, however, from the progress made and the present state of negotiations, that time only s wanted for a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on all the subjects above alluded to. The only part of the proposed arrangement which may be considered as of an urgent nature is such an adjustment of the fisheries question as would remove all danger of trouble on the fishing grounds during the approaching season. This is an object of great of Carolina—A homestead of fifty acres importance, and worthy the immediate attention of Congress. As belonging to a general set-tlement, the British Government is not willing to dispose of it separately; but the Secretary of State is of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, if Congress should pass an act admitting provincial fish, free of duty, into the United States on condition that the fishermen of the United States are admitted to a ful participation in the provincial fisheries, the Government of Great Britain would give effect to the measure by the requisite legislation on her part, in the expectation on both sides that the question of reciprocity, and of the use o the St. Lawrence and the canals connected with it will be taken up hereafter, with a favor able disposition to come to a mutually advan tageous agreement on that part of the subject

Even if such an act should fail to produce the desired result, which is not apprehended, it would relieve the United States of the responsibility of the consequences.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD EVERETT

We are highly gratified with the comments of the best portion of the Virginia press on the proposition to expel the free colored population. We transfer to our columns another article on the subject, from the Richmond (Va.) Whig-a paper decidedly hostile to Abolitionists. It does not regard the free people of color as nuisances, but generally as a worthy and useful class. How different the spirit it manifests, from the mean, pervading spirit of negro

hating presses at the North! REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. The more we have reflected upon the various schemes for expelling the free black population from the State, the more are we convincednot of its inhumanity and injustice, for that required no reflection—but of its inexpediency and impolicy. We are also satisfied that our predicament has been that of the great majority of the people of Virginia. They have not thought on the subject. Some, under the in-fluence of the clamor against free negroes, raised some years ago by ex-Governor Smith, went off half-cocked, and gave in to the absurd notion that all the evils in the State resulted from free negroes. That unfortunate class were unable to say anything for themselves, and, as no one felt called upon to esponse their cause But for a doubt whether the Legislature had the power, before the new Constitution, to ex pel them, it is highly probable that, in the ex itement of the moment, the whole of them

quiry, that they were not only the least pro-productive, but the most vicious portion of the population. This, if so, would scarcely justify humane men in committing a great tajustice, unless that injustice were demanded by the safety of the commonwealth. But the last census does not sustain any such position. Take, for instance, a single county—that of Southampton. In that county there are 1,800 Southampton. In that county there are 1,800 free negroes; and during the last sixteen years only two of their number have been convicted of penitentiary offences. We learn, from a gentleman of that county, that, so far from being esteemed a vicious population and a nuisance, they bear a totally different character. sance, they bear a totally different character.
Many of them are industrious and highly re-Administration, that it is hardly possible to complete the work so happily begun. With the settlement of the fishery question, and the settlement of the fishery question, and the occurred in that county, in '31, they had no participation whatever; and, from the known aversion which subsists between slaves and

them, they are regarded as a guaranty against any successful outbreak by the former. As in Southampton, so it is elsewhere. There but there are enough good ones, on the Scrip-tural test applied to Sodom and Gomorrah, to save the class ten times over. In this city, there are many who are really useful members of society. Some of them are as good citizens, and as reputable in all the relations of life, as their great enemy, ex-Governor Smith. They are men of industry and probity; they attend to their own business, and interfere with no one else; they pay their debts, and neither cheat,

swindle, steal, nor rob. windle, steal, nor rob.

We do not suppose there is any possibility of
the passage of Mr. Browne's proposition, which
proposes to hire them out for five years, and at
the expiration of that time to sell all remaining in the State. That is rather hard-hearted, moval. The effect of this measure, scarcely less iniquitous than the other, would be to force all the better portion of the population to quit the State, and leave us only those who are worthless or vicious. In this view, the more summary and apparently more barbarous mode would be the more politic of the two. We do not advert to the effect which th

We do not advert to the effect which the removal may have upon the labor of the State, already too small for the demand; upon the interests of slaveholders; or to the class which would supply the place of the free negroes; we would rest the question mainly upon its inhumanity and injustice. The whole subject is now before the Committee of Courts of Justice, and we look to the able chairman for such a report as will settle the whole matter, and enable these poor people to feel at ease in the enjoyment of the limited privileges they now possess.

The following extracts exhibit the various ualifications of the Homestead Exemption bills of the several States named :

out buildings thereon, or so much thereof as shall not exceed \$5,000 in value. \*Vermont—The homestead of every house-keeper, or head of a family, to the value of \$500,

Assachusetts—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of \$5,000.

New York—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of \$5,000.

Maryland—All real estate acquired by marriage during the life of a wife, from execution for debts of husband.

Georgia—Twenty acres of land; including dwelling and improvements, not to exceed \$200, and the additional amount of five acres for each child under fifteen years of age.

Florida—Forty acres of land, when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value \$300.

Alabama—Forty acres of land to such does not exceed in value \$300.

Texas-Two hundred acres of land, when not

pied as a residence, not exceeding in value

Iowa-Forty acres of land, not in town city, or a town or city lot not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre. California-The homestead, consisting of a

quantity of land, together with the dwellinghouse thereon and its appurtenances, and no exceeding in value the sum of \$5,000. New Jersey-a homestead to each head of a family, being the family residence, to the value of \$500; not to be assets in the hands of an

of land, including the dwelling-house and appurtenances not to exceed \$500 in value, and to extend to any property situated within the limits of any city or town corporate

#### From the Ladies' Wreath for February MAGGTE

BY HELEN INVING They say the time of fairies

Has long since passed away, That the dim and quiet greenwood Holds not a single fay; That we may not hope to find them By streamlet or by dell. Or slily catch them sleeping Within some floweret's bel

That no more will they at morning Up the misty mountain glide, Or in the wooded valley With the dreamy echoes hide That when the evening gathers We never more may hear The sound of elfin music Borne softly to our ear.

But I know a modern fair That is blither far to see Than any elf that ever danced Beneath the greenwood tree With eyes of deeper lustre, And locks of richer gold, Than ever mocked the moonlight

In the clfin days of old.

June's completeness cannot rival The sweetness of her face, Nor summer give a blossom To match her childish gra And the music of her laughter And the beauty of her tears. All the fairy sprites together Never matched in by-gone years

She's somewhat more substantial Than the tiny-footed things, Who danced the turf at midnight Into wondrous magic rings; But I'd rather see the green sward Her feet had trampled o'er, Than all the "fairy circles"

That decked the grass of yore Tis said that cot or palace, A fairy guest was welcomed, Was blest forever more: But more blessed is the threshold That Maggie's feet have prest,

And as long as truth and beauty Shall a joy divine impart, And love fill up the measure Of dolight within the heart. Our fairy dwells the while; And blest on whom the sunlight falls.

'Neath which she chance to res

# Of Maggie's peerless smile

NEW TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA. The following memorial has been sent Congress, from a Convention held at Monti cello, in Northern Oregon, on the 25th of November last, asking for a division of the Terri-

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The memorial of the delegates of the citizens of Northern Oregon, in Convention assembled, respectfully represents to your honorable bodies that it is the earnest demay be worthless or vicious ones among them, sire of your petitioners, and of said citizens, that all that portion of Oregon Territory lying north of Columbia river, and west of the great branch thereof, should be organized as a separate Territory under the name and style of the "Territory of Columbia."

In support of the prayer of this memorial, your petitioners would respectfully urge the following, among many other reasons:

1. The present Territory of Oregon con-

taining an area of 341,000 square miles, is en tirely too large an extent of territory to be em

braced within the limits cone State.

2. The said territory possesses a sea coast of 650 miles in extent; the country east of the Cascade mountains is bound to that on the coast by the strongest ties of interest—and, in-asmuch as your petitioners believe that the Territory must inevitably be divided at no very distant day, they are of opinion that it would be unjust that one State should possess so large a seaboard, to the exclusion of that in the in-

boundaries of the proposed "Territory of Co-lumbia," containing an area of about 32,000 square miles, is, in the opinion of your petition-ers, about a fair and just medium of territorial

extent to form one State.

4. The proposed "Territory of Columbia" presents natural resources capable of supporting a population at least as large as that of any State in the Union possessing an equal ex-

tent of territory.

5. Those portions of Oregon Territory lying respectively north and south of the Columbia river, must, from their geographical position, always rival each other in commercial advanta, es, and their respective citizens must, as they now are and always have been, be actuated by a spirit of opposition.

6. The Southern part of Oregon Territory

6. The Southern part of Oregon Territory, having a majority of voters, have controlled the Territorial Legislature, and Northern Oregon has never received any benefit from the appropriations made by Congress for said Territory, which were subject to the disposition of said Legislature.

7. The seat of the Territorial Legislature is now situated by the now situated, by the nearest practicable route at a distance of five hundred miles from a

large portion of the citizens of Northern Ore gon.

8. A great part of the legislation suitable to the south is, for local reasons, opposed to the interests of the north; and inasmuch as the south has a majority of voters, and representatives are always bound to reflect the will of their constituents, your petitioners can entertain no reasonable hopes that their legislative

wants will ever be properly regarded

wants will ever be properly regarded under the present organization.

9. Experience has, in the opinion of your pe-titioners, well established the principle, that in States having a moderate-sized territory, the wants of the people are more easily made known to their representatives, there is less danger of a conflict between sectional interests, and more prompt and adequate legislation can always be obtained.

In conclusion, your petitioners would respect-

She and Willard, who was four years older, and taking up their cradles, the two men worked and taked together till set of sun. The land been playmates together, and workmates in the progress of the details which have presented themselves in the progress of the details which have pr

the fostering care of Congress; and its interests are so numerous and so entirely distinct in their character as to demand the attention of a separate and independent Legislature.

Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable bodies will, at an early day, pass a law organizing the district of country before described under a Territorial Gov. ernment, to be named the "Territory of Co-

### MR. HALE AND MR. MARSHALL, OF CALIFORNIA.

We publish this morning. Mr. Hale's speech in reply to Gen. Cass. The latter gentleman that if Cuba ceased to be a Spanish colony, it should not pass to any other l'ower than our selves. Mr. Hale moved an amendment, that a similar notice be given with respect to Canada-if that ceased to be a British Province, if must become attached to our Union. The Hon Senator from New Hampshire designed to ridicule the preposterousness of the Michigan Senator-and to show him, if his object was to make capital by annexation, he could best him at his own game. He succeeded to admiration. His speech is full of humor-is in fine temperand the graver portions of it are worthy of an American statesman. He fairly beat the tur-bulent old man from Michigan at every point. This question of annexation will, we appre-hend, be found to have two sides to it; and it would not be amiss for the Southern people to consider it very seriously before they commit themselves to it irretrievably. It may turn out, that every annexation will augment still more the Ant.-Slavery power of the Union. On this point, hear Mr. Marshall, of California—the most boisterous of Filibusters and rampant of Democrats. In his late speech, he thus declar-

ed against any more slave territory:
"I believe myself, and I speak only for my self, that there will be no more slave territory annexed to the United States. The history of the country, and especially of California, estab-lishes the fact and illustrates the principle which governs the case. Look at California. If slavery could ever progress, it would have obtained there. Slavery is only advantageous to the slaveholder in countries where the larg-est amount of labor can be bestowed on the smallest surface, and where it pays the heaviest profit. Now, sir, since man first left the Garden f Eden, there has been no place discovered where these conditions are so wonderfully met as in California; and yet I tell gentlemen there never was a time when slavery could have been introduced there, nor is such a time coming. We approved the Compromise, but the character of our State was fixed without it. Labor was imposed as a curse, (and it is awful, in my private opinion,) and free citizens will not submit to have it made dishonorable, as well as disagreeable, by slave competition. Free men will be the first emigrants, and they have and will protect their aristocracy of labor from the action of organized capital, in the shape of slavery."

Mr. Marshall is a strenuous champion of the annexation of Cuba, Mexico, St. Domingo, and the rest of the isles of the sea-all South America and the Sandwich islands; and we learn from this speech the terms on which he proposes annexation—no more slave territory. Mr. Marshall, no doubt speaks the sentiments of the newly-elected President. The Free-Soilers, the favorite politicians of that distinguished personage, are known to have long cherished territory. These people will have absolute con trol of the Government for the next four years and any acquisition of territory under their auspices, will be in accordance with the favorite scheme of the Van Burens, Dix, & Co.

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POWER AND PRINCIPLE. BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. CHAP. IV-Continued.

Mrs. Sutherland hed two grounds of hope The first was, that her son, restored to South ern associations and influences, might change his views and purposes before they should become known to his uncles, and render him an object of suspicion and dislike, not only to them, but to his friends and relatives general tory of Oregon, giving the northern part a ly. Upon this first hope she founded her purseparate organization, under the name of Copose of preventing, as long as possible, where the intended communication to India. The second ground of hope was, that in the event of Mr. Sutherland's intentions becoming known, the powerful motives that would be brought to ear upon him-the threatened loss of his uncle's favor, and of his promised bride's hand-

might irresistibly impel him to renounce his gain time to use her influence upon him to in-duce him to abandon them. These thoughts did not arise in her mind during her interview with Mark, nor until she sat reflecting upon it, after breakfast, in the back parlor. visiters, on leaving the table, had retired into

the front room.

Her fit of deep thought was interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Vivian from that front parlor. The "lady gay" came in, trilling a lively opera air. Mrs. Sutherland arose, and took her hand with a very serious manner,

other room?"
"Mark and India," answered the little widow, raising her eyebrows with slight sur-

"No-yes-I do not know; I believe ther "My dearest Valeria," said Mrs. Sutherland. drawing her to the opposite extremity of the room, "do me a favor ; return to the room, and,

not only while you remain here, but after you go back to Cashmere, prevent as long as possible any private conversation between those two young people; interrupt them; follow them; stay with them: circumvent them in "Helen, you astonish me! Me

ame Detrop, not 'for one night only,' but for a whole season! You positively shock me!" exclaimed Mrs. Vivian, and her eyes asked, What can you mean?"
Mrs. Sutherland answered both words and ooks at the same time, by saying, very grave-

impose upon your friendship the unpleasant alternative of refusing me point black, or taking upon yourself a most ungracious duty; but, dear Valeria, in this at least the end will my son and niece, as your eyes seem to say, but au contraire to prevent their separation."

"I do not comprehend."
"I wish to prevent a quarrel. Young people will not quarrel before others, any more than they will make love before them. There is a point of controversy between Mark and India, and I do not wish them to have an opportunity of discussing it until both their heads are cool."

"Ah, I think I know the point of contention," said Valeria, with a bright look of sud-

den intelligence. And the thoughtless little lady, totally forgetful that the communication had been confidential, imparted to her the contents of Mark's letter to India, and the indignation she had expressed at its contents, and the fear she had betrayed lest her father and uncle should

had betrayed lest her father and uncle should discover her lover's change of sentiments.

Mrs. Sutherland heard the story with a thoughtful brow, and at its close said—

"And do you not think, Valeria, that the discussion of this subject between them at present would end fatally for our hopes?"

"I do not know, indeed. I cannot estimate the strength of Mr. Sutherland's convictions and purcouses."

And so think I. Yet Mark, dear deluded child, would stake his soul on what he calls her heroism. Well, Valeria, now will you promise me to prevent an interview as long as you can, to give me an opportunity of trying

o bring that poor boy to reason? "Ha! ha! ha! It is a thankless task, but I will undertake it. But you must give me an assistant, to relieve me sometimes, and to bet ter insure the success of your enterprise. Confide in Uncle Billy, and let him be on duty

while I am off. "I intend to have a talk with my brother upon the subject, but in the mean time I rely mainly upon you. Promise me again that you will be vigilant.

"As vigilant as I can, Helen; but you know my first duty is to Rosalie, dear child! I ro proach myself for having left her last night, but the housekeeper promised that she would sleep in the adjoining room, and watch over

"Do you not think that you watch over her too much? Do you not see that she is made

too much of a hot-house plant?" Rosalie! What! when even a slight change in the weather, or a draught of air, or a piece of fruit not ripe or a little too ripe, or some such triffe, is sufficient to make her ill for a week, and to bring her to the brink of the grave! I would give half my fortune to any

sparkling eyes melted into tears; then she said n a faltering tone-"Do you think she will die? or do you think there is a blessed possibility of her health being

restored?" "That which she never possessed, and there fore never lost cannot of course be restored But I think a different manner of treatment would strengthen the child; for, how can you expect her to be strong, confined to hot rooms, and idleness, and super-dainty diet?

"I am sure I do the very best I can for the dear girl; I take her out twice a day in the carriage; I never suffer her to go alone; she never has a bath until I dip the thermometer into it with my own hands, to regulate the tem perature; she never puts on an article of clothing until I have ascertained it to be well aired, and she never even eats an orange until it has first passed through my fingers; and yet, with leria, there! There goes Thomas, with a vase of yesterday's flowers, to change them. Hasten

cissement, while I speak to my brother. "Why, is he here?" "Certainly; he came while we were at breakfast, and went up stairs to change his dress. That is the reason I remained in this room-to give him his breakfast."

in there, dear Valeria, and prevent an celair-

The flighty little lady, already oblivious of her causes for distress, went singing into the room, just in time to overhear, with her quick ears, Mr. Sutherland say to his betrothed-"Dear India-(Oh, heavens! here comes that widow again !)-but I must have an unin terrupted talk with you; when and where shall

"In the library, at twelve. Hush! She's

"So," thought Mrs. Vivian, "I have just got in time enough to hear for myself that my efhis dress, and had come down in a jacket and trowsers of linen, white as "driven snow, and took his seat at the breakfast table. While she waited upon him, Mrs. Sutherland

cautiously communicated the news that so bur dened her mind Gradually, as she proceeded the truth burst with the suddenness of a thun derbolt upon Uncle Billy, who dropped his roll and cup of coffee, turned pale, fell back in his chair, and gasped—"Good gracious!"

"Don't make a noise, brother, if you please. See, James is coming with your eggs; wait until he has withdrawn," said the self-possessed Mrs. Sutherland; and then she directed the servant who came in, to set down his salver,

turned again to her brother, and said-"Yes, this is true, and nothing remains now but to try to overrule his purpose, or at least to gain time." I-I am overwhelmed, prostrated, stunned with astonishment; though to be sure, at my time of life, I am never the least surprised by anything that happens. They are fools who

and leave the room. When he had gone, sh

nt fifty wonder at anything."

Mrs. Sutherland then expressed a wish that her brother would aid her designs, both by delaying the opportunity of an explanation be-tween the young people, and also by using all his logical powers upon her son, to convert him from his purpose; for, strange as it may seem, Mrs. Sutherland had unbounded faith in Mr. Bolling's polemic abilities. His soi-disant im-

partiality, coolness, and precision of judgment, had really imposed upon her. Uncle Billy dug both hands in his pockets, and dropped his rosy chin upon his chest with an attitude and expression of deep cogitation, and his face quite flushed with the heat and burden of his thoughts. At last he said, with an air of great deliberation— "Hem! In the first place, we must essay every

possible means of persuasion and coercion, to move him from his purpose. Yee, persuasion and coercion of every possible kind and de-gree; for in this case the end justifies the "Yes, my dear brother, I agree with you perfectly; it is just what I said."
"Yes, but at the same time," said Billy Bothsides, shaking his head, and glancing keenly at his sister, with the astute air of one making a very fine distinction—" at the same time we are not to use any undue or unfair influence

"Oh, certainly not," said Mrs. Sutherland
"No, no, I never could consent to that, although I would go to any justifiable or even unjustifiable lengths, to cure the boy of his folly. You understand me? You follow out my line of reasoning?" Well, no, brother William, I do not, clear But never mind! Trust to me! Fil bring him round. I—though I confess I do not believe

it will be in the power of mortal man to do it," said Mr. Bolling rising from the table, and sauntering into the front parlor.

He found Mrs. Vivian monopolizing the attention of Mr. Sutherland, by making him translate for her a sonnet of Petrarch. As soon as Uncle Billy appeared, to relieve guard, Mrs. Vivian suddenly lost all interest in Italian, dropped her book, and left the room, passing Mrs. Sutherland on her way, to whom she

said, laughing-"A pretty commencement I have made of it!

"A pretty commencement I have made of it!

First, heard myself anathematized for a 'pestilent widow'—next, made myself and three
other people wretched for an hour—those were,
Sutherland, who was dying to speak to India—
Lauderdale, who was longing to talk to me—
India, who wishes to listen to Sutherland—and
last rot least record. last, not least, myself, who was quite willing to hear what Lauderdale had to say?"

"Mr. Lauderdale seemed quite—pleased with

you last night."
"Pleased? Well, I bould not be surprised morning. If he does not, perhaps—he's only a college boy—I mean to make love to him, pour se disennuyée;" and waving her fan play-fully, and half curtesying, the trifler glided

on the piazza with young Lauderdale.

Ennuyée with the dolce far niente of the morning, Miss Sutherland ordered her carriage, to return home. Uncle Billy begged a seat inside, and Mr Sutherland and (at the invitation of the latter) Mr. Lauderdale mounted horses to attend the party.

Their way lay through a beaut ful piece of words.

"But you think that India will never yield then gradually declining to the river. They or them?"

the compact which furnishes by far the largest market to the other, should think it necessary

even for this heartless age. A milder scheme, but looking to the same end—the speedy ex-pulsion of the whole race—is suggested. This consists in a heavy capitation tax—five dollars on each male, and one dollar on each female to aid in raising \$30,000 a year, for their re-

## HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION

Maine-A lot of land, a dwelling-house

ma-Forty acres of land to every farm-